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GREENSBORO, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1908.

Price, 3 Cents.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED MAY 14, 1904.

The North Carolina Library Association is one of the most recent organizations of the State. It has no long past record of activities, no extensive list of achievements, but it does have a definite place in the broader educational life of the State and is intimately connected with its best welfare.

Its form of organization was perfected in the Library of the State Normal and Industrial College, at Greensboro, in May, 1904. Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte, assisted by Dr. Louis R. Wilson, of the University of North Carolina, issued a call to all interested in the development of the State's libraries to meet at Greensboro for the purpose of organization. Dr. Charles D. McIver and Miss Annie F. Petty, of the State Normal and Industrial College, in keeping with the ideal of the institution which they served to aid all movements looking to the higher educational development of the State, welcomed those responding to the call and took an active part in the work of organization. A thorough discussion of the status of library affairs followed; a definite policy of action was devised and embodied in a working constitution; and officers were elected. It is a significant fact that to one of these officers, Dr. McIver, pioneer and leader in the work of public education and higher education for women, should have been elected. His sympathies were enlisted in this new work, into which he entered heartily.

A definite organization with thirty-two charter members was perfected. Mrs. Annie Smith Ross was elected President, Dr. Louis R. Wilson, Secretary.

Officers of Association, 1904-1908:

President, 1904, Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.; Vice-President, 1904-1907, Dr. Charles D. McIver, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.; Prof. J. A. Bivins, Trinity High School, Durham, N. C.; 1906-1907, Dr. Henry Louis Smith, Davidson College, N. C.; 1907, Miss Annie F. Petty, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.; Mrs. Sol. Well, Greensboro, N. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, 1904-1907, Dr. Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Secretary, 1907, Dr. Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Treasurer, 1907, Mr. J. Frank Wilkes, Charlotte, N. C.

Executive Committee, 1904, Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.; Dr. Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Miss Annie F. Petty, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.; 1904-1906, Robert Dick Douglass, Greensboro, N. C.; 1904-1907, Mr. J. A. Bivins, Trinity High School, Durham, N. C.; 1906-1907, Prof. J. A. Bivins, Trinity High School, Durham, N. C.; 1907, Mr. Edward P. Wharton, Greensboro, N. C.; Mr. J. Frank Wilkes, Charlotte, N. C.

Membership Committee: Mrs. Sol. Well, chairman, Greensboro, N. C.; Miss Ida J. Dacus, Rock Hill, S. C.; Miss Grace McKelvey, Asheville, N. C.; Miss Bettie D. Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C.; Miss Jeanie H. Coffin, Raleigh, N. C.

Constitution: This organization shall be called the North Carolina Library Association.

II. Object: Its object shall be to promote acquaintance and fraternal relations among librarians and those interested in library work, and by consultation and co-operation to increase the usefulness and to advance the interests of libraries and library work in North Carolina.

III. Members: Any person interested in library work may become a member by a majority vote of the Executive Committee, and all proposals for membership shall be referred to this committee.

IV. Officers and Executive Committee: The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer.

The President shall serve for one year and shall preside at all meetings. The duties of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretary-Treasurer shall be those usually pertaining to those offices. The President and Secretary-Treasurer, together with three members chosen by the association at large, shall constitute an Executive Committee, and shall serve until their successors are chosen. The President of the Association shall be Chairman of this committee.

Three members of this committee shall constitute a quorum. It shall have power to conduct and mature plans for the general work of the association; to appoint, in case of a vacancy in any office, caused by resignation or otherwise, a member to fill the vacancy; to fill the unexpired term to spend money for the expenses of the Association, the bills to be endorsed by the President for payment by the Secretary-Treasurer. Business of the Association may also be transacted by this committee through correspondence, provided that the proposed action be submitted in writing by the President to the members of the committee, and shall be approved by three of the five members of the same.

V. Elections: The officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting.

VI. Meetings: Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held upon call of the President. Annual meetings of the Association shall be held at time and

place as may be determined upon from time to time by the Executive Committee.

VII. Dues: There shall be annual dues of one dollar, payable to the Secretary-Treasurer within the fiscal year.

VIII. Amendments: This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting.

In November, 1904, the first annual meeting was held in Charlotte. Papers were presented by Miss Anne Wallace, of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Mr. A. H. Hopkins, of the Carnegie Library of Louisville, Dr. Eben Alexander, of the University of North Carolina; Dr. J. C. Kilgo, of Trinity College; Dr. Louis R. Wilson, of the University Library; Prof. J. A. Bivins, of Trinity Park School, and Mrs. Hugh A. Murrill, of the Woman's Club of Charlotte. Many topics pertaining to library interests were discussed and the work of the association started off propitiously.

Owing to the Inter-State meeting of Southern Libraries held in Atlanta, December 8 and 9, 1905, the second annual meeting of the North Carolina Library Association was postponed until the Spring of 1906.

The second meeting was held in Raleigh in April, 1906. An interesting program was carried out in which the following subjects were especially emphasized: (1) Library organization; (2) Rural, school, and college libraries; (3) The need of a library commission and new State Library building. At this meeting it was decided that an invitation should be extended to the American Library Association to hold its annual meeting for 1907 in Asheville. Mrs. Ross and Dr. Wilson, of the Association, and Mr. W. E. Randolph, of the Board of Trade of Asheville, were appointed delegates to present the invitation in person to the national association at Narragansett Pier, R. I., in June following.

Immediately after the meeting, through the activity of the delegates, the Southern Railway, library associations, educational bodies, and educators throughout the entire South was secured, and as a result so unanimous and pressing an invitation was presented by the delegates, that the executive committee could not do otherwise than accept.

The object of the Association in bringing the national meeting to Asheville was two-fold: to give encouragement to those actively engaged in library work in the South; to emphasize the possibilities for growth which are to be derived from the library as an educational institution. In both respects the hope of the association was fully realized. The large delegation from the South returned to its work stimulated to greater endeavor, and the work of the library had been forcibly presented to the general public. In this meeting the State Association took an active part, devoting its entire interests, save those of a purely business nature, to the success of the meeting of the national organization.

Such has been the public work of the Association now numbering one hundred members. It has emphasized the value of the library as a general educational institution, as the university, so to speak, of all the people. It has brought together those engaged in library work for the careful consideration of problems arising in daily library practice. It has given stimulus and aid to communities establishing new libraries, and in so doing has taken the part which the State should take through the means of a definitely organized library commission.

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### Program.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, GREENSBORO, N. C., NOV. 12 AND 13, 1908.

GREENSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY. (Carnegie Building.) NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Fourth Annual Meeting. Greensboro, N. C. November 12th and 13th, 1908. Greensboro Public Library, (Carnegie Building.)

Thursday, November 12, 1908. First Session, 9:00 P. M.

Address of Welcome—Mr. George A. Grimley, Mayor of Greensboro. Minutes of Asheville Meeting. Report of Secretary—Dr. Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina. Report of Treasurer—Mr. J. Frank

Wilkes, Trustee Charlotte Carnegie Library. Announcement of Committees for the Meeting.

"The Library and the School"—Informal Discussion led by Miss Annie F. Petty, State Normal and Industrial College.

4:30 p. m. Visit State Normal and Greensboro Female College Libraries.

Second Session, 8:00 P. M. Address of Welcome—Mrs. Lucy H. Robertson, President of Greensboro Female College.

Response and President's Address—Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, Charlotte, N. C. "Some North Carolina Incumbents and Association Books"—Dr. Stephen B. Wilkes, North Carolina.

9:30 P. M. Informal Reception.

Friday, November 13, 1908. Third Session, 9:30 A. M. Round Table Meeting.

TOPICS: Library Administration. Use of Debate and Reference Helps. Preparation of Bulletins. Classification and Cataloging of Pamphlets.

Book Binding and Binding. Library of Congress Cards and Helps. Story Hours.

What the State Library Commission can do for small Libraries. 1:00 P. M.

Ride to Guilford Battle Ground. Fourth Session, 2:30 P. M. New Business.

Unfinished Business. Reports of Committees. Election of Officers. Adjournment.

### Library Progress in North Carolina Since 1899.

REPORT MADE TO THE A. L. A. BY MRS. ANNIE SMITH ROSS.

North Carolina was one of the first states to make constitutional provision for both the common and the higher education of her citizens. The heroes of 1776 recognized that liberty and enlightenment were complements of each other, and that the surest safeguard to democratic government was education.

Except the State library and libraries of schools and colleges, but few public libraries were established before 1899. A number of subscription libraries were in a few of the largest cities. The Asheville Library Association, founded in 1879, occupies a handsome building given by Mr. George Pack and valued at \$40,000; it has an annual income of \$3,000.

Such has been the public work of the Association now numbering one hundred members. It has emphasized the value of the library as a general educational institution, as the university, so to speak, of all the people. It has brought together those engaged in library work for the careful consideration of problems arising in daily library practice. It has given stimulus and aid to communities establishing new libraries, and in so doing has taken the part which the State should take through the means of a definitely organized library commission.

Through special committees it has given its hearty support to the rural school library movement of the State, suggesting improvements which could be introduced into the present system. It has memorialized the Legislature to erect a new State Library building to protect the valuable collection of material the State possesses relating to its history and literature; it has advocated the appointment of a State Library Commissioner, or Commissioner, whose relation to the library interests of the State should be similar to that of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the interests of the public schools. In a word, its every activity has aimed at the awakening of North Carolina to the fact that the next step forward her people are to take toward a larger and more generally diffused educational life can only be taken through the instrumentality of the library—the free public library.

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eight, the Greensboro Public Library in 1902, Carnegie Library of Charlotte in 1903, Winston-Salem, Gastonia, Wilmington, Goldsboro, Hickory, Wadesboro, in 1906, and the Page Memorial Library at Aberdeen in 1907.

Charlotte has the only public library for negroes, supported by the city. The building cost \$2,300 and receives an annual appropriation of \$400. It was opened in July, 1906, has 600 volumes, and 300 regular readers. The negro citizens have raised money for books.

At their recent session, the legislature granted charters to High Point and Statesville for Carnegie gifts, authorized a vote in Charlotte for a tax of three cents for support of the Carnegie Library, and the Board of Education of Mecklenburg county to appropriate \$750 to the Carnegie Library of Charlotte annually.

The North Carolina Library Association was organized in 1904, and has held three annual meetings, and has a membership of 76.

### Scales Library Act.

AN ACT TO PERMIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That:

Section 1. That it shall be lawful for the board of aldermen or board of commissioners of any city or incorporated town in the state of North Carolina, having more than one thousand inhabitants, to provide for the establishment of a public library in said city or town.

Sec. 2. That for such purpose the said board of aldermen or board of commissioners may elect a board of managers, consisting of six members, who shall serve without pay, shall be residents of such city or town, and whose term of office shall be six years: Provided, that, at the first election under this act, two members shall be elected for two years, two for four years, and two for six years, and at all subsequent elections under this act, held every two years, two members shall be elected for six years.

The members so elected shall enter upon their duties immediately, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified. The said board of aldermen or board of commissioners shall have power to remove any member of the board of managers for incapacity or other unfitness, and all vacancies, however caused, shall be filled by the board of aldermen or board of commissioners aforesaid for the unexpired term.

Sec. 3. The board of managers so elected and its successors shall be a corporation, with powers to receive and hold gifts, grants, and devises of real and personal property, to sue and be sued, and to do any and all lawful acts necessary to carry out the objects of its creation. The name and style of said corporation shall be the "Board of Managers of the Public Library of . . .," the name of the city or town wherein the library is situated to be inserted in the foregoing blank.

Sec. 4. That the board of managers shall, at their first meeting, elect a president and secretary, and also a treasurer of said board, which two last mentioned officers may be filled by the same person if the board of managers so desire, and the said board of managers shall adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as may seem best for the government of themselves and of the library; and shall have entire control of the library, and of the expenditures of all moneys belonging to the corporation, and may purchase furnishings, fixtures and other articles of use and ornamentation as they may think best, and may designate hours when different classes of persons may visit said library.

Sec. 5. That it shall be lawful for such board of aldermen or board of commissioners to subscribe to the maintenance of said library and to pay same to said board of managers each year out of its general fund any amount not exceeding two per centum of the total amount of taxes collected for said city or town for such year: PROVIDED, that such board of aldermen or board of commissioners may subscribe and pay over to the said board of managers in lieu of any other amount, all or a part of the fines imposed and collected in the may.

Sec. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of March, A. D. 1897.

### Rural Libraries

The Rural Library Act.

The executive committee of the State Literary and Historical Association at its January meeting in 1901 endorsed a bill which, with some changes by local members (the use of the word "rural" being suggested by Mr. Josephus Daniels) with the assistance of Senator H. S. Ward, passed the Senate without objection. In the House of Representatives it was warmly championed by Mr. Thomas W. Blount, Mr. R. G. Russell, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. W. S. Wilson, and others, and, after a spirited debate, with some minor amendments, it became a law on March 13th with caption: An Act to Encourage the Establishment of Libraries in the Public Schools of the Rural Districts—Public Laws of 1901, Chapter 682.

This law was amended in 1903 Public Laws, Chapter 226, and in 1905 Public Laws, Chapter 381, brought forward in Revision of 1905 of North Carolina. Chapter 89, XVI, School Libraries.

4172. How established; duties of school officials; manager appointed.

Whenever the patrons and friends of any free public school in which a library has not already been established by aid of the State shall raise by private subscription and tender to the treasurer of the county school fund for the establishment of a library to be connected with such school the sum of ten dollars, the county board of education shall appropriate, from the general county school fund the sum of ten dollars for this purpose and shall appoint one intelligent person in the school district the manager of such library. The county board shall also appoint one competent person well versed in books to select books for such libraries as may be established under these provisions from lists of books approved by the state superintendent of public instruction.

4173. State Board of Education to contribute.

As soon as such board shall have made an appropriation for a library in the manner prescribed, the county superintendent shall inform the secretary of the state board of education of the fact, whereupon the state board shall remit to the treasurer of the county school fund the sum of ten dollars for the purchase of the books.

4174. Books and book-cases, how purchased.

Within thirty days after the payment of the money to the treasurer of the county school fund, the person appointed to select the books shall submit the list of books to be purchased and prices of same to the treasurer, who shall order the books at once. The treasurer shall receive no compensation except his regular salary.

4175. Exchange of libraries.

The local managers of two or more libraries may by agreement exchange libraries; but no exchange shall be made oftener than once in six months and no part of the expense of exchanging libraries shall be paid out of the public funds.

4177. Enlargement of libraries, appropriations for.

Whenever the patrons and friends of any free public school in which a library has been established under the provisions of this sub-chapter shall raise by private subscription and tender to the treasurer of the county school fund the sum of five dollars for the enlargement of the library, the county board of education shall appropriate from the money belonging to that school district the sum of five dollars and the state board of



fifty dollars (\$50.00) per month. A large number of enterprising citizens supplemented the appropriation by private subscription so that within a considerably short time sufficient funds were on hand to begin active operations. The promoters of the enterprise continued to labor with great zeal and were rewarded by seeing their efforts materialize. Even the fact that the amounts appropriated had not been sufficient to carry out the proposed plans did not deter those interested in the enterprise. In order to erect the building a certain amount was borrowed, a mortgage on the lot was given as security. Ten years ago the doors of the Public Library were thrown open to the public and the town of Durham had gained the reputation of being the first community which provided its inhabitants with a free library. As fifty dollars per month was the revenue from the city for the support and maintenance of the library the executive board in concurrence with the board of directors, raised funds by giving various entertainments and by strenuous efforts succeeded in liquidating the debt which rested on the Public Library.

The Executive Board at that time consisted of the following ladies: Mrs.



DURHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mrs. A. G. Carr, president; Mrs. J. S. Carr, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mrs. T. D. Jones, Mrs. W. H. Branson, Mrs. A. E. Lloyd, Mrs. L. L. Morehead, Mrs. Geo. W. Watts, Mrs. W. L. Wall, Mrs. L. N. Carr, and Miss Mary Haynes. The public is indebted to these ladies for their executive ability, which they demonstrated, especially during that period of financial struggle.

With the coming year Chamber of Commerce the Board of Directors of the library made a special request for an appropriation in order to increase the library fund. The new board allowed us \$25.00 more, making in all \$75.00 per month, or \$900.00 a year for the support of the City Library. There should be a larger appropriation from the city revenue.

The progress of the library in this city is most encouraging, notwithstanding the fact that this institution has not received the support of our town that it deserves.

At present the library comprises 3781 volumes; there has been an increase of 188 volumes during the past year. Of these 42 books were purchased and 96 donated. The library is now subscribing to about 26 magazines and also several newspapers. The number of books loaned from the library was 42,000—doubtless this is the largest circulation of any library in the State. Of the books loaned 1400 were taken out by the children.

As to the class of reading, fiction leads, with juvenile books as a close second, followed by literature. The reference department is well patronized by the school children in the preparation of their lessons, also by the members of the various clubs of the city.

The chief glory of every library consists in its collection of books which are more or less distinctive and are particularly valuable for the higher life and industry of the community. Especially strong is the Durham Public Library in historical works of our own State as well as general historical reference books and current periodicals.

The Board of Directors of the Durham Public Library: Gen. J. S. Carr, chairman; Mr. John Sprunt Hill, Mr. T. R. Miller, Dr. Edwin Mims, Mr. Geo. W. Watts, Mr. James H. Southgate, Mr. H. W. Foushee, Mr. John F. Wiley, Rev. S. Best, Mr. D. S. Snow, Prof. W. L. Michael. These gentlemen manifest the greatest interest in everything pertaining to the best interests of the library, and their efforts to advance its usefulness by making its surroundings as inviting as possible and its provisions more generally accepted, have done much toward placing it upon the high ground of popular favor.

In June of the current year enthusiastic supporters of the Durham Public Library, not being fully satisfied with the financial condition of the library, held a rally in the City High School building and a Library Association was organized on the inspiration of the movement with an exceedingly large and active membership. This organization has undertaken to do great things for the library, and the improvements in efficiency and increase in financial strength already effected by their support argues well for the future of Durham's greatest culture center.

#### HISTORY OF THE TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.

(By J. P. Broadlove, Librarian.)  
The library of Trinity College began, and nearly every other college library in the South, with the consolidation of the libraries of the literary and other societies of this institution. The literary societies of Normal College which became Trinity College in 1858 had their libraries, but the first statement of the existence of a College library appeared in the catalogue for 1860-61. In this a summary of the books accessible to students is given: The Columbian Literary Society library 2,200 volumes; the Hesperian Literary Society library, 2,200 volumes; the College library, 650 volumes.

In this period the Civil War broke out and if the catalogue of the College for the years 1862 to 1867 were published they are not in the files of this library now. Had they been issued and could now be examined, they would show that the library had made but small progress. During the college year 1867-68 the libraries of the Columbian and Hesperian Literary Societies and the library of the Theological Society were consolidated with the small College library under one management. Each of the literary societies contained 4,000 volumes and the Theological Society library ser-

eral hundred. A member of the faculty, assisted by student librarians elected from each of the literary societies had charge of the library. This was kept open every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Under the progressive administration of President Crowell it was thought wise to remove the college from its seat in Randolph county to a city where it would come in contact with a larger life. The trustees and the North Carolina Conference having agreed to move the college accepted the offer of the business men of Durham to place the college in their midst. In September, 1892, the college opened its first session in the new plant at Durham. The library during these years of planning for the removal of the college had increased its number of volumes, but its growth had not been marked. After the college had been removed to its present site the library was placed in the largest room in the Duke building. Shelves were made and placed, and the books were put upon them. Neither was an accession book kept nor a system of classification adopted. In 1897 the library committee unwilling to endure any longer the disarrangement of the books classified them with the help of the student librarians into a system

originated by themselves. A card catalogue was begun and cards one half the size of postal cards were used. The cataloguing was kept up until the books needed for parallel reading and reference work were in good shape for use. In February, 1899, the books in the library room were counted, an accession book was bought, and the work of registering the books in it begun. This work was continued every day until the books in the library room were registered except the public documents and some books not much used.

A paid librarian was employed in the fall of 1897 and the library was kept open six hours per day. While the library grew rapidly in efficiency after the employment of a permanent librarian, yet its great future was not assured until June, 1900, when President Kilgo announced that Mr. James B. Duke had given a sum of money for the erection of a library building. Mr. Duke's interest grew in this enterprise and in accordance with his desire to do things well and to put up a building commensurate with the dignity and influence of the college he gave the means for finishing and furnishing the building at a cost of \$55,000. He was not content to house the books in an excellent building for in 1901 he gave \$10,000 for the purchase of books. This amount was expended for books in every department of the college curriculum.

The new building was completed in February, 1903, and on the 23d day of that month it was dedicated with formal exercises. The late and beloved Bishop Duncan offered the dedicatory prayer; Judge Armistead Burnett, of Charlotte, made the address of presentation. President Kilgo the address of acceptance, and Mr. Walter Page, of New York, the dedicatory address. The Outlook of New York in an editorial called the formal opening of this library "a really notable event in the development of higher education in the South."

After the exercises the doors of the library were thrown open for the inspection of visitors and friends. A pamphlet containing the addresses of the formal opening with cuts of the building and reading room, of Mr. James B. Duke, and of Mr. Walter Page was issued and distributed.

A clear and correct description of the library building was printed in the pamphlet of the formal opening. It is: "The new library building is a handsome romantic structure, surmounted by a copper-covered dome. It is built of red pressed brick, with corners supported by wide bands of dressed granite. Above these stone corners is a granite cornice carved in a chaste Egyptian design. The roof is covered with red corrugated tiles. The entrance is reached by a series of granite steps, which are broken by a small granite plaza. Three graceful arches admit one to the marble-tiled vestibule, and each of them is flanked by tall Corinthian columns of granite set in half relief against the smooth, red brick. The ceiling of the vestibule is made of bronzed metal in rich floral designs, in the center of which a clouded white glass cylinder covers a powerful electric light."

"Back of the vestibule are three double doors of beveled plate-glass which lead into the reading-room. This room presents a striking appearance. The top of the dome is sixty-four feet above the floor. The first floor is the general reading-room. Solid oak tables and chairs are arranged for the readers. Upstairs is a spacious balcony on which small tables are placed for a suite of students who desire more isolation than the downstairs room offers. This whole interior space is finished in oak. On the walls is a fine wainscoting surmounted by a zone of panelling, and higher up is a broad arched cornice. Great beams to match the cornice are thrown across the ceiling. The walls are tinted a light brown. The size of the room is fifty-five by seventy-five feet. In the rear, in the corners, are two rooms, one the librarian's office, the other the office of the library manager. In the front, on each side of the vestibule, are two cloak-rooms, and underneath these are toilet-rooms. The whole building is lighted by electricity. The reading-room floor is covered with thick cork carpet."

"On the north of the reading-room is the stack-room. This is separated from the rest of the building by a solid wall. It is reached by a fire proof ceiling. The only door to it and all of the windows are fitted with roller steel shutters. The room is therefore fire proof. The stacks are American Library Bureau steel and eight feet apart. This gives wide and

well-lighted alcoves, and if it shall ever be deemed wise to do so, another stack can be placed in each alcove. The capacity of the stackroom as planned at present is 98,000 volumes. Its dimensions are twenty-five by fifty-five feet with a pitch of thirty feet."

"On the south side of the reading-room is the historical museum, the dimensions of which are twenty-five by forty-one feet. In the middle of the room are glass cases for the exhibition of historical relics. The museum room is under the control of the Trinity College Historical Society. At the rear of this room, and opening into it, is a fire-proof vault. This is built after the best plan of improved recent vaults. It is designed to hold very rare books and all kinds of valuable documents, letters, and other manuscripts. Its dimensions are twenty-three by twelve feet and it will hold a million manuscripts."

"In the second story of the building are several reference-library rooms. These are for the accommodation of special libraries. Graduate and other small classes meet here. Books relating to graduate subjects are placed here while they are needed. These seven rooms are assigned to the following departments: English, Modern Languages, Classics, Biblical Literature, History and Political Economy, Philosophy and Law."

"The library is organized according to the most approved methods. The decimal system of classification, with the Cutter author tables for sub-classification, is used. A card catalogue case with ninety-six drawers is provided. The cards are the regulation 35, or postal card size. The delivery desk is built in front of the one door which leads into the stack-room. The building is heated by hot water from the central heating plant."

"The building was planned by Hadyn, Wheeler & Co., architects, of Charlotte, N. C. But these gentlemen effected an arrangement of rooms which had been worked out by President Kilgo."

The library contains more than 37,000 bound volumes including its collection of Public Documents and 15,000 pamphlets. These documents are put in order according to the serial numbers. Every department in the college curriculum is supplied with books for class reference. Especially so are the departments of English and English literature, History, Political Economy, and Biblical literature. The library has several special collections representing large gifts to the library by friends of the college.

The Avera Bible collection was established by Mrs. E. B. McCullers, of Johnston county in memory of Mr. W. H. Avera. This collection has grown to be a large one. It is endowed and additions to its number of volumes will be made steadily in the future.

In 1898 Mr. T. L. Clingman and Miss Jane A. Clingman, of Farmington, N. C., gave the library a valuable collection of 423 volumes of Public Documents. Among them are several volumes of "American State Papers," "American Archives," nearly a complete set of "Annals of Congress," and "Congressional Debates." These were a part of the library of General Thomas L. Clingman and were donated to the library as a memorial to him. Special plates were made and pasted in these volumes.

Miss Anne Roney, of Durham, in the fall of 1902 gave one thousand dollars to be expended for books on Shakespeare. This is one of the best Shakespeare collections south of Baltimore. These books have special plates pasted in them and are known as the Anne Roney Shakespeare Collection.

In the summer of 1903 Dr. and Mrs. Dred Peacock, of High Point, gave to the library a valuable collection of books as a memorial to their daughter, Ethel Carr Peacock. This collection contains 7,649 volumes. Special stacks are reserved for its accommodation. Memorial plates are pasted in these volumes. This collection is especially rich in North Carolina history.

A Law School was founded at Trinity in the summer of 1904 by Messrs. B. N. and J. B. Duke. The founding of this school made a law library a necessity. Appropriations were made and a large number of books were ordered annually. It now contains beside the newest encyclopedias, dictionaries, and text-books; complete sets of "Law Reports Annotated," and Reports of the following Supreme Courts: United States, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and North Carolina. A notable gift of 241 volumes to the law library came from Judge Jeremiah Smith, Dean of the Law School of Harvard University and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., of Boston, in 1905. Among these volumes is a set of "American Reports."

In 1907 Mr. J. A. Long, of Roxboro, gave a piece of property to the college from which was realized \$500.00. This amount was expended for books in the department of Political Economy. Special plates were made for these books. This collection is called the J. A. Long Collection.

#### Fayetteville

##### THE FAYETTEVILLE LIBRARY

Asked to write a short sketch of our town library I will have to give a brief history of our beautiful and quaint old Town Hall, which stands in the very heart of the city, our prized and best loved centrepiece.

Nearly two years ago there was a movement among some of our citizens to remove the Town Hall, the lower part of which was used as an objectionable beef market, and sell the lot on which it stood to the United States government for the new federal building. But 'twas found that the dear old building not only stood in the heart of the town, but held a place in the hearts of all the older residents as well.

So they determined to save and restore it, and use it as a library, the Woman's Civic Improvement Association being organized for this purpose, and for the betterment of the town in other ways.

The Board of Aldermen leased the building to our association for a nominal sum, and the work of repairing and restoring was completed at a cost of \$1,650.00, money that has been raised by the Civic Association, with the exception of four hundred dollars given by the city.

A small sum you think? But it represents the energy, brains and untiring efforts of a small band of women and girls!

The library has been tastefully fur-

nished, we have not many, but some good books and have ordered others and the members have earnestly determined that the library shall live and be our town's greatest blessing and success! Our building is of Moorish architecture, beautiful, quaint, the remark of strangers—and our own chief ornament and pride.

We have only made a modest beginning in library work, overcoming many difficulties, and there are still many to overcome, but we turn our faces hopefully towards the future believing that in the end the library will be the greatest success, pleasure, and benefit of this and successive generations.

#### Franklin

##### THE FRANKLIN PUBLIC LIBRARY CLUB.

(By Miss Lily M. Rankin, Librarian.)  
Franklin, N. C.—the county seat of Johnston—a mountain village, nestled in the valley of the little Tennessee, boasts of a Free Public Library with over 1100 volumes of standard works and fiction, a reading room and library room in which has been spent over \$150 in furniture and fixtures.

'Twas in the early '90s when a band of public spirited young people first conceived the idea of a Free Public Library for Franklin. This band of workers in spite of indifference and the conspicuous absence of voluntary contributions worked faithfully on till the books had grown in number to between 100 and 200. In March 1894 Franklin's famous fire swept away the work of three or four years and the library work was neglected for a while, but early in the year '95 ten philanthropic young people (known as the ten charter members) decided to revive the library work. So for the next few years the work was slow but sure. The fact that a fire had swept away the work of years made people more interested and more lenient to the cry for books and help. And in the year 1901 the third and final start on its upward climb to success was made. The ten charter members and all others interested in library work met at the residence of Mrs. J. L. Robinson; officers were elected, committees were appointed to draw up constitution and by-laws, to solicit new members, and to procure suitable quarters for the library.

The Masons very generously offered the downstairs part of their hall as a permanent home for the library, free of rent. The year 1901 saw the membership grow from 10 to 75 or 80, the membership paying \$1.00 a year dues. This goes into the treasury and is used only for buying new books. Money is raised by entertainments to pay the librarian and for all improvements in the room. The library is open twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. And today our library has 1100 volumes in the pride of our town, and the wonder of strangers.

#### Fuquay Springs

##### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT FUQUAY SPRINGS, N. C.

(By Miss Harriet Cushman Wilkie, Librarian.)

About six summers ago the idea came to Mrs. Renaldi and myself that a village library would be a helpful element in the uplifting of this town.

At that time old Fuquay was located in what was then called the dark corner of Wake county in educational matters. After a little thought we decided to raise the money necessary to secure a library for the town. We made a nucleus for a public library for the town. Mrs. Renaldi is a convincing and persuasive speaker and the people gladly responded to her appeal and some fifteen dollars was quickly contributed.

When we petitioned for a rural library we were informed that there was a long waiting list ahead and that as a nucleus for a free public library for the town, Mrs. Renaldi is a convincing and persuasive speaker and the people gladly responded to her appeal and some fifteen dollars was quickly contributed.

When the educational wave spread to Fuquay the people responded with enthusiasm and took up work for the new school with all their might and main. So much was needed for building and equipping the school that we have felt it wise to allow the school to have first place and not call on the town people for funds for the library. We watch every occasion for turning a nimble sixpence when barbecues or picnics draw crowds to the Spring, and so do not drop the work although we cannot prosecute it as vigorously as we desire.

The greatest lack, next to a regular income, is a suitable place for sheltering the books. At present the library has no settled home and suffers the fate of the homeless. And by the irony of fate we are offered a most desirable lot of land near the Spring Grove as soon as we can raise money to build a building. But even a small bungalow seems beyond our present means.

The townspeople by special tax and subscriptions are giving their all to the school and that noble work must not be lessened, even to add another noble factor for the public good.

Where to "hog, borrow, or steal" funds for our building we know not, and to raise money by fines and taxes, is such slow work that we fear the offer of land will be withdrawn before we can accept it. So we are in a pretty tight fix but do not lose our courage.

It may be suggested that we unite the library with the school and thus receive county and state aid in building an additional room to the school house.

Unfortunately the latter building is situated at one side of town on a road seldom traveled by villagers, and during the winter that we had the books in the library. The Spring Grove is the social center of town and a building near it would be accessible to every one. Then too, in summer when hotel and boarding

houses are full of guests, we would gain considerable revenue if the library building were near the Spring pavilion.

The running expenses, after a building is once secured, will be very slight, as there will be no librarian's salary, so all our efforts can then be directed to filling the shelves and increasing the usefulness of the library.

It is our aim to have this little library do for the people of this community what the Raney Library is doing for our Capital City, and we shall never give up the struggle to attain that end.

#### Goldsboro

##### TRAVELLING LIBRARIES—THE WORK OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

At the annual conference of the American Library Association held last May in Asheville various reports on library developments in the Southern States were given. These reports show, as one of the characteristic features both significant and interesting in the history of the library movement in the South, that the Women's Clubs are among the most active and potent agencies in kindling enthusiasm and spirit. To this generalization conditions in our own State prove no exception. To quote the president of our own North Carolina Library Association, "One of the mightiest forces in our library extension is the Federation of Women's Clubs." Many of the clubs have reached a surprising stage of effectiveness in making way for the free municipal library to take the place of the old subscription or club library. Several towns in our State present instances of this development.

But perhaps the library work par excellence of the Women's Clubs is the travelling library system. The plan is to distribute among the rural districts, where no public or school library exists, and little private reading matter is to be found, portable cases of books and magazines. The books are well selected, being not only of standard excellence, but offering variety in style and subject matter. Each case contains books of fiction, travel and biography, books of useful knowledge, and juvenile books, that the young children of the country districts may be entertained and thus lured into habits of reading. The library case is placed, in most instances, in the school house, or when the school term ends, in some private home in the neighborhood, with the housekeeper as custodian.

When a travelling library has been in one place long enough for the contents to have been well circulated among the inhabitants, it is moved, or, as its name suggests, it travels on, to another community, while another case of books is sent to take its place. In this way the supply is changed, and the readers enjoy variety that would not be possible under any other system.

In this work the County Superintendents of Public Instruction have been unfailingly kind and helpful in supplying names and addresses, and in communicating between country residents or teachers and club women of the town. The superintendents, knowing the educational conditions in his county, can be of unlimited service in this co-operation.

The effects of this library circulation, while very gradual, have been no less certain. The lives of many country residents have been utterly barren of intellectual development or imaginative stimulus. A travelling library in such conditions supplies a definite need. The need may not be felt as such by the most needy—it is only when the need is in a degree satisfied that there comes the consciousness of lack.

To communities where the fireside almanac is the source of literary supply, and the coming of the weekly newspaper the one event to break the steady monotony, one can easily understand what a case of good books would mean in the way of intellectual awakening and stimulation. Not only has the result been mental recreation and intellectual pleasure for the time being, but in many cases the travelling library has been an inspiration to communities to obtain and own permanent libraries of their own.

The permanent school library is constantly replacing the travelling library, and the travelling library in turn is forcing its way into more and more remote and illiterate districts. There is still plenty of work for the travelling library to accomplish. While there is a man or woman, a boy or girl in a country who has not easy access to good books, there is a place for the library to travel. Its work is to supply a demand for reading, and also to create a demand for the time being, but in many cases the travelling library has been an inspiration to communities to obtain and own permanent libraries of their own.

With less than 100 volumes sixteen years ago the library has grown to over six thousand volumes, a large per cent of which are reference works.

Almost from its foundation the library has been considered the true workshop of the College and has been made to co-operate in every way with the work of the departments.

As modern scientific instruction is impractical without its laboratories, so is modern instruction in literature, philosophy, language, history and science incomplete without its laboratory, the library.

For the first twelve years the library had no income for books, etc., except what could be spared from the general funds of the college and this did not average more than two hundred dollars per year. The two literary societies, ever ready to be helpful to the college gave for many years a stated sum for the purchase of books and also furnished an assistant from their number to help in the work of administration of the library. With the going into the new building, a library fee was charged which now amounts to over one thousand dollars per year. With this increase in income the library has been able to very materially enlarge its usefulness and many sets of standard authors have been added to the different departments.

The circulating department contains only one thousand volumes but they are circulated nearly five thousand times during the college year. This does not include the circulation of reference books which are only circulated for over night. The reading room is supplied with the leading magazines, both general and technical, and many state and national newspapers. The bound magazine section of the library is becoming an in-

creasingly important part of the library.

The running expenses, after a building is once secured, will be very slight, as there will be no librarian's salary, so all our efforts can then be directed to filling the shelves and increasing the usefulness of the library.

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cost of the site, building, and first 5,000 books, was about \$41,000, and was given unconditionally to the white citizens of Raleigh. The city donates \$2,000 a year, paid in monthly installments, to the support of the library, and this, together with the rental of the two stories in the building, and the occasional rental of the hall above the library, is the only source of income.

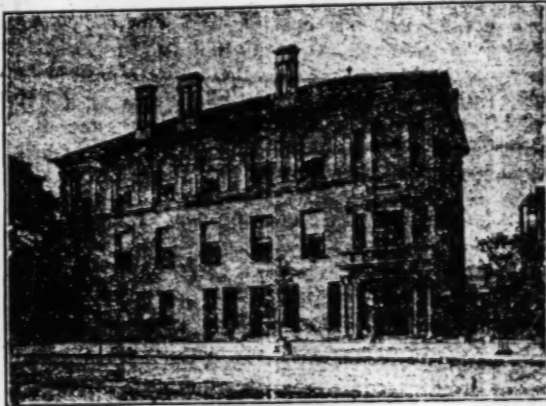
A book order, averaging \$25.00 a month, is made under the supervision of the book committee; this committee is composed of three members of the board of trustees of the library; the order includes additions to the classes, current fiction, children's books, and duplicates of books already on the shelves. There are occasional gifts of books from friends and the number of volumes has increased to nearly 10,000.

At Raleigh is an educational center. The library is constantly used by students of St. Mary's School, Peace Institute, the Baptist University, the A. and M. College, the High School, Graded Schools and business colleges, as well as Wake Forest College and the county schools. Strangers are allowed the use of the reading room; and, upon making a small temporary deposit, are permitted to borrow books. There is an average daily circulation of 150 books, and the number of borrowers is 3,175. Since

those which have been voted previous to the resolution of December 1821 and of the expenditures made in consequence thereof no information is furnished by any public document. It appears from the said resolution as explained by the resolution of December, 1825, that during the year 1822 and every subsequent year thereafter an appropriation has been made of the sum of five hundred dollars amounting exclusively of the sum appropriated for the present year to the sum of \$10,000 and from the report of the Public Treasurer made to the said trustees it appears that of this sum there has been expended as follows, viz:

In the year 1822 the sum of	150.00
In the year 1823 the sum of	1,715.40
In the year 1824 the sum of	76.57
In the year 1825 the sum of	15.50
In the year 1826 the sum of	500.00
In the year 1827 the sum of	1,367.06
In the year 1828 the sum of	15.60
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amounting to the sum of \$4,093.73 and having expended a balance of \$5,906.27. Judge Gaston stated to the trustees that in consequence of the informal conference which has been had between him and the other trustees wherein he had been requested to obtain a catalogue of the books proper for the library, and



OLIVIA RANEY LIBRARY, RALEIGH, N. C.

the opening of the library there has been a decrease in the amount of fiction taken out; during the first year 90 per cent of the books drawn belonged to this class, while in the last year the proportion has dropped to 75 per cent. Besides all this, the library has been a fruitful source of information for the literary clubs of the city. Complete files of the following magazines have been bound and added to the reference stacks: Harper's Monthly, Century, Scribner's, and "Littell's Living Age," and books and Wilson's Index to Periodical Literature have rendered available this vast store of information, and have made this department almost invaluable to students. Besides these complete files, there are many magazines lacking only a few numbers for completion. The library is taking in the form of the city, it is furnishing more pleasure to hundreds of people than any other institution. The books of fiction are carefully chosen, and the latest novels are usually found on the "seven-day" list. The reading room is one of the most attractive spots in Raleigh, and as it is open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., it furnishes a delightful place in which the people of the city, both old and young, as well as the stranger within our gates, can pass a pleasant and profitable afternoon or evening. Its cheerful and homelike atmosphere is especially attractive; there is a harmony and beauty in the furnishings which make it compare favorably with much larger institutions, and visitors from a distance never fail to remark on its restful appearance.

We would not like to speak of the great good that the library is doing for the children of the city, for it cannot be overestimated. As a rule the children read a better class of books than the adults; their books are chosen with the utmost care, and are, on the whole, clean and pure, and to a great extent instructive. The classes are written in such an attractive way that they are almost as much read as the fiction, and as the children have become familiar with the higher order of literature, they have not formed a taste for the lower style of books.

As a general thing the books are well taken care of; the library has a great improvement along this line in those taken out by the children, and it is becoming an unconscious thing to find a book fully torn, marked, or in any way defaced. The little people are taking a pride in keeping the books in good condition. It is no unusual sight, and one that does the heart good, to see twenty or twenty-five boys in the library at night, poring over books and magazines, so deeply interested that outside attractions are forgotten, and, by the pleasure offered them, being kept from spending their evenings loafing on the streets. The influence on the children of good, clean literature, and the habit they are forming of reading the best books, will prove of inestimable value.

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY**  
(By Hon. Miles O. Sherrill, Librarian.)  
The North Carolina State Library was established by an act of the Legislature of 1821, and began in a small way in the State House, occupying a small space, up on the third floor. In 1831 the State House was destroyed by fire, and the little collection of books was destroyed. Very little if anything was done while the new (our present) Capitol building was being erected. In 1840-41 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the purchase of another library and a meeting of the Board of Trustees appointed a meeting on January 31, 1842.

In pursuance of the act of the General Assembly passed at the last session entitled "An act to purchase a Library" the Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court met on this day at the Governor's office in Raleigh, present all of them, viz: John M. Morehead, Governor, Thomas Ruffin, Chief Justice, Joseph I. Daniel, William Gaston, Judges.

The said act having authorized and requested the Governor and Judges aforesaid to act as trustees of the Public Library and of the funds that have been or may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, the said trustees deemed it their duty in the first place to ascertain what is the amount of the funds thus subjected to their disposition. Of

books of fiction, except those by North Carolina authors and to purchase mainly books of reference, history, biography, et. et. Especially all books by North Carolinians or in regard to North Carolina. The patronage of the State Library, by the various schools and colleges of North Carolina has greatly increased within the past few years. Our collection of North Carolina newspapers bound in book form running back a hundred years, has become a source of very great information to our people. The importance of our State Library is becoming patent to all, and the necessity for a fireproof building is admitted by all who are informed on the subject.

The great educational movement in North Carolina, which gathered such momentum under Governor Aycock's administration, and which has continued under our present administration, has also awakened new interest in the library work, and not only the patronage of schools and colleges for the white, but colored schools, so that the benefits of the library are not confined to race or sect, but is general in its benefits to our people. The persistent efforts of our efficient State superintendent the Hon. J. Y. Joyner, and those working under him in bringing about a revolution, not only in education but in library work, for a good library is a great power in the educational work in our State.

The current history of our Great State is in the bound newspapers, for the last 100 years, much of which cannot be found elsewhere, and we are still having them bound, (when they come regularly) by the State.

The Register shows 4005 names of persons who visited the State Library from January 1, 1908, to Nov. 1, 1908, while many persons who visited the library did not register.

## Spencer

**THE RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LIBRARY, SPENCER, NORTH CAROLINA.**  
(By B. F. Stevenson, Gen. Sec.)

Feeling the need of a library in Spencer, the Committee of Management of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Ladies' Auxiliary joined in an effort last April to make such possible. An appeal was made to the good people of Spencer to join the Y. M. C. A. and the Ladies' Auxiliary, thereby showing their interest in same as well as expressing their desire to encourage and assist in establishing a library. The effort was entirely successful and it was possible for the Committee to purchase four hundred volumes with which to start this library. A library committee was appointed at once, three members of the Y. M. C. A. and three members of the Ladies' Auxiliary to meet with the General Secretary to select the books. Most of the books selected at this time were late books of fiction and a few of the best books from the standard authors. However a goodly number of technical railroad books, Encyclopaedia, Dictionary and books of history were also added.

The privilege of using this library is restricted to members of the Y. M. C. A. or the Ladies' Auxiliary and their families. The members of the Association are issued library cards and are allowed to take one book at a time home with them for two weeks.

The library was installed July 20 and the books have been read several times since that date. More than three hundred volumes are being read monthly which shows the interest that is being taken in the library. An effort will be made during the coming winter to increase the number of volumes to more than two thousand. If this effort is successful, it will mean a great deal to the people of Spencer.

## Statesville

**HISTORY OF THE STATESVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The first free public library at Statesville, N. C., was established in October, 1903, through the enterprise of Mrs. D. M. Ausley. It was opened in clean, roomy, attractive quarters in Dr. J. J. Mott's centrally located block and the rent was free being Dr. Mott's liberal donation. The library volumes then numbering 400 have steadily increased and now the collection has 1400 well selected volumes. The books were presented and solicited by Mrs. D. M. Ausley beginning with but two volumes and the collection represents much individual effort.

As the time had arrived when a free public library was considered almost a necessity in a town of Statesville's size and progress, Mrs. Ausley was urged by Mrs. T. T. Alderman, of Henderson, N. C., chairman of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs' Library Committee, to undertake the work upon any lines that appealed to her. Mrs. Ausley was constantly encouraged in her efforts by Mrs. Alderman and later by Mrs. Lindsay Pittman, of Winston, both of whom were efficient and progressive presidents of the State Federation. Their kindly support extended at that time was much appreciated not only by Mrs. Ausley but by all the most influential and broadminded friends of the enterprise.

The energy and business like ability exhibited in this work has been proved by the fact that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give the city \$50,000 for a free public library building. All the requirements necessary have been met by the town council in the way of providing the annual maintenance fund of \$500, free electric light power, and a site offered free by the school board—on Bell street near the graded school—on it is hoped that a more central site may be purchased before long by public subscription as the benefits would be far greater from a centrally located library. Already a site fund of a few hundred dollars in cash and available subscription has been accumulated by the founder, and a majority of the citizens are yet to be called upon, and only a favorable time is awaited as new churches and hospital equipment, etc., have been necessary in Statesville very recently.

Rev. Hugh Boyer, now of Charlotte, was of much assistance in forwarding moves necessary for the adoption of the needed resolutions by the city council and school board, and Captain Rowland together with a number of ladies and the younger set of boys and girls aided in clearing the neat sum of \$700.00 upon the occasion of the first "Everybody's Day" in Statesville in August, 1903, this

amount being utilized to paper, paint, and calamine the large library and reading rooms and to install the electric lights and fixtures in the quarters donated, for library use at the time of opening in 1903, by Dr. Mott.

The library was kept open about two days a week and about forty representative women began to aid and from October, 1903, alternated as assistant librarians and the fact became established that Statesville had the required reading public who would utilize a fine library. This point was most essential to present to Mr. Carnegie when Mrs. Ausley made the final request and it was no easy matter to obtain promise of aid from him for a town which could raise only \$500.00 for annual maintenance. His minimum gift for several years past has been \$10,000.00 and it was only by the most persevering efforts and negotiations for more than a year that the request was seriously considered.

In November, 1906, a disastrous fire swept through the business portion of Statesville in which the library was situated. The books were much damaged and some totally destroyed but nothing daunted Mrs. Ausley set to work and collected volume for volume and now has every book that was burned substituted or duplicated.

The 1,400 books are now being cared for and shelved in a commodious room in a private residence and are being used by the young people for circulation and reference, and saved as a library nucleus for the proposed Carnegie building.

Among the most efficient co-workers in this labor of love are Mrs. George B. Nicholson and Miss Laura Turner, who also cleared a neat little sum towards the site fund by an entertainment, and Mrs. Charles H. Armfield.

On May 8th, 1907, the Carnegie Library Association was incorporated with fifteen representative citizens as trustees. These included the mayor and four gentlemen who had previously served as mayor.

A club of patronesses was also created consisting of thirty-five ladies, who later on will be notified of their appointment and be privileged to assist the trustees.

The following are the members of the board of trustees:

Ex-Mayor, T. C. Steele, ex-Mayor R. Clark, ex-Mayor Charles H. Armfield, Mayor H. P. Grier, Prof. J. H. Hill, Messrs. W. D. Turner, J. B. Armfield, J. H. Hoffman, Eugene Morrison, Wm. Wallace, Geo. B. Nicholson, N. B. Mills, D. M. Ausley, Dr. J. J. Mott, E. G. Gaither.

## Wadesboro

**THE WADESBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY.**

The Wadesboro Public Library was formally opened January 20, 1905, with Col. R. T. Bennett as President and Mr. W. C. Hardison as vice president. Col. Bennett started the library by presenting to the town more than 300 volumes, some of them rare books. The citizens gave a number of books, and since then, the small dues paid by the members are used to purchase others. The library occupies a rented building, is open two afternoons in the week, and is a help and pleasure to all who use it.

## West Raleigh

**THE LIBRARY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.**

By Miss Elsie Lanier Stockard, Librarian  
The A. & M. College Library, at West Raleigh, occupies nearly the entire first floor of Pullen Hall. It is well lighted and roomy, and is handsomely furnished with library chairs, large oak tables, an oak desk for the librarian, shelves for the seven thousand volumes, and the necessary racks for periodicals and locked shelves for old numbers of periodicals. The room is further ornamented with the handsome silver cups for which the class terms compete each year, and with numerous framed pictures of classical scenes, class groups, and athletic group. The library is open from nine to six each week day and from two to six each Sunday. It is a place of general resort for the students, being used for both study and light reading.

The A. & M. boys are so busy with drill, laboratory, lectures, shop work,

and field work, that they have less time for reading than students in other colleges usually have. The library circulation is somewhat reduced by these conditions, but it is large nevertheless. The students are industrious readers of magazines and book fiction, and many of them are regularly in the library consulting books and technical journals for class reports, literary or technical society papers and debates. Sometimes a whole class comes in, usually in groups of four or five, to find books assigned by teachers for special reports.

For a college only nineteen years old, the A. & M. College has a very well equipped library. Of the seven thousand volumes, about a thousand are fiction, almost as a matter of course. The biography collection is less than half as large, but it is well selected and includes lives of the most important American and British writers, the most important statesmen of all nations, and of other men in whom the world is interested. The reference books are also well chosen. The usual dictionaries are there, with a good collection of encyclopaedias; the Britannica, Johnson's, Appleton's, and Nelson's. The reference collection also includes gazetteers, synonym books, atlases, and so on.

The technical collections in the main library are small, as it is most convenient to keep technical books in the department offices or libraries. The chemical department, for example, has about five hundred and sixty bound volumes of journals, with about four hundred bound text books and numerous pamphlets. The agricultural department has a large special library in the new agricultural building, and the other departments are equipped with small reference libraries. The needs of the library seem pressing to teachers interested in special subjects, but the needs of general readers and undergraduate students are well provided for. The library is steadily growing, and with this growth there will be an increase in the number of graduate students.

The books on religion are few in number, but well chosen. Controversial theology finds little room on the A. & M. shelves, but there are books on missions, and books of interpretation and of practical religion. The literature collection is much larger, and is quite sufficient for present needs. The history shelves are also well filled. The books on American History outnumber the others, but there are enough books on British and Continental history to supply needed information. These works are well supplemented and illustrated by a good collection of travel books, many of which have proved very popular among the students. Numerous bound volumes of the Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals are another important part of the library.

With only 1,200 books to begin with, from the old Wilmington Library Association, and those given by the Sorosis, the library has increased to 6,500, which is a good record for two years, with its small appropriation of \$700 per year. Many of these have been gifts, showing the steadily increasing interest of the general public.

The registrations have reached the gratifying number of 2030, the daily circulation of books averages 95, and the daily number of visitors to the reading room 150. For the past month the library has been kept open in the evenings, as there was a great demand for it, and it is the purpose of the Board of Trustees to continue the evening hours until after Christmas, and indefinitely, if the extra expense will not exceed the appropriation.

There are at present two day librarians, Miss Waddell, and her assistant, Miss Elizabeth Woodward; and a night assistant, Miss Nellie Woodward. Miss Jessie Hopkins, a Carnegie graduate of the Atlanta School, came to Wilmington to open the library, and give Miss Waddell her training, and the catalogue she installed has been pronounced by visiting librarians, from both North and South, to be one of the handsomest ever seen by them. There are many rare books in the library, formally owned by the Wilmington Library Association, among which is a full set of Audubon's bird books, presented by Mr. Donald MacRae. The library is at present situated in the City Hall building, occupying the entire second floor, and is a most beautiful room, being 96 feet long, by 55 wide, and 30 feet high; but it is the earnest hope of everyone interested that the city will have a handsome library building of her own in the near future.

**Winston-Salem**

**HISTORY OF CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, OF THE CITY OF WINSTON, N. C.**  
(By Mrs. Mary C. Prather, Librarian.)  
It was during the summer of 1904, that the idea of a public library in Winston was first conceived. Our public spirited townsman, Hon. J. C. Buxton, taking the initiative in the matter, wrote to Mr. Andrew Carnegie in regard to assisting the town to establish a public library.

Mr. Carnegie responded with an offer of \$15,000 under certain conditions, these were, the town appropriate and spend annually the sum of \$1,500 on books and other expenses; this offer was accepted, and the library became a fact.

At this time there was no public library in Winston. It is true the city schools had a fine library, possibly the best school library in the State. This library was started by the first superintendent of the Graded School, Prof. J. L. Tomlinson and gradually increased in size as the years passed on.

It was not open to the public, only pupils of the high schools and life members had access to the books. Therefore, Mr. Carnegie's offer was hailed with delight and the establishment of our library was undertaken, not as it proved a failure for there is no institution of greater value to the town, than it has proven to be. Citizens point with pride to it, and patrons wonder how they ever got on without it.

Fogle Bros. of Salem, were the contractors, and in the Spring of 1905, the building was begun. It is a neat building, on the order of all the Carnegie libraries, one story and a half, with a

(Continued on Page 3, Sec. 1)

## Hickory

**THE HICKORY FREE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (INC.)**

The Hickory Library is an enterprise that was founded in the year 1893. A meeting was held in July and the association organized. C. M. Royster, of the free use of a room, and Prof. R. McAden, gave services in setting the library in running order. The office of Librarian was filled by ladies in turn, each serving a month at a time. Starting out with no capital, gifts of books, subscriptions, to magazines, and money were thankfully received. Funds for the purchase of books were raised by lawn parties, bazaars and almost any way imaginable. For a long time Col. C. A. Cley served as president and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Graves were unremitting in their labor for the furtherance of the work. The helping hand was often held out by citizens and many of the present readers remember the Cake Walk, the Minstrel Trips and the issue of the Press and Carolinian, by which money was raised. The initiation fee was one dollar, and the monthly dues ten cents, and about forty members were all that could be found willing to pay this much for the maintenance of the institution. It was felt that more members and more general interest were needed before the library could be a really useful factor in the community life. When it is considered that this institution was begun without the assurance of a cent of income, it is wonderful that it has survived. For the ten years the library struggled along without one cent of public assistance, except voluntary contributions, never paid a librarian one cent, and that at the end of that time, it was still in running order, seems remarkable. In February, 1906, a meeting was held to consider conditions, resources, and lack of resources, the result being that the officers of the library made a proposition to the Board of Aldermen offering to turn over the entire equipment of the Association if the Board would guarantee a small monthly sum to assist in its maintenance. The Board accepted the proposition and the Hickory Library became the Hickory Free Library Association, incorporated, and at that time the rules were changed, under the Charter and the library became free to all white residents of the town.

Since that was accomplished, the number of visitors has steadily increased and the attendance on open days averages more than double the former number and instead of the forty who were the only supporters for thirteen years, the membership now numbers in barely two years, something over one hundred and fifty with over two hundred and eighty books taken out during the month of June.

Young people of both sexes frequent the rooms and the books are read and read and many will have to be re-read with new copies or rebound. The books are kept open by a paid Librarian nights in each week and are well kept and comfortable. The great need is of funds. The books show that they are constantly demanded and better equipment calls for the assistance and greatest of all public interest is needed to push forward and uphold the work.

## McAdenville

**THE R. Y. McADEN MEMORIAL HALL LIBRARY.**

A Library For Mill Operatives.  
(By Miss Katherine Ray, Librarian.)  
Realizing long ago the great need of encouraging the love of books and higher thinking among the mill operatives, the late Dr. Giles M. McAden in his will left a generous permanent endowment for the support of a library and recreation hall for the citizens of McAdenville; and in January, 1908, less than a year ago, the formal opening of this memorial that Dr. McAden left to his father the late R. Y. McAden, founder of both town and mill, occurred.

Since that time the enthusiasm with which the citizens of McAdenville took hold of their gift has never abated and the membership has increased daily until now over five hundred members belong to the library—nearly one half of the population of the town.

The R. Y. McAden Library is a free library for the citizens of McAdenville, which means the operatives of the McAden mills, for no one not connected with the mills lives in the town.

Already the library has nearly 2,000 carefully selected volumes of all classes; a great many dealing with textile work, which, naturally, is of great benefit and interest to the patrons.

One corner of the building is set apart for the children's books, and in the work of creating a desire for books worth while in the juvenile readers lies the great hope for future betterment.

## Montreat

**THE HISTORY OF THE CORA A. STONE MEMORIAL LIBRARY.**

(By Miss Louise J. Green, Librarian.)  
In the spring of 1898 Miss Cora A. Stone, a Mt. Holyoke graduate, after having spent nearly ten years in Kobe College, Kobe, Japan, came to a little hamlet in the Blue Ridge Mountains for the remaining years of her life. It was not long before she saw the needs of the people around her and in 1899 started the little Montreat Library with a few books that were donated. The interest grew, more books were added by purchase and gift and in 1902 the building was incorporated.

At the death of Miss Stone in August, 1904, the name was changed to the Cora A. Stone Memorial Library. There are now nearly two thousand books of which the school children have the free use and others paying a fee of one dollar a year. The use of a room and fuel have been given for several years. The need of a library building is great. There is a building fund of twenty-eight dollars, small, but it is a beginning.

## Raleigh

**THE OLIVIA RANEY LIBRARY.**

And What It Is Doing For the City of Raleigh.

By Miss Jennie H. Coffin, Librarian.  
It is the common failing with the average man or woman not to value properly their daily blessings; those things to which we are accustomed are generally the ones which we fail to appreciate. And though the Olivia Raney Library has become a powerful factor in the life of the people of Raleigh, and its influence has been and is felt in almost every home in the community, how many ever stop to think what it really means to us?

The library was given in the fall of 1900, by Mr. A. B. Raney, in memory of his wife, Olivia Raney, and was formally opened in January, 1901, when it was presented to the City of Raleigh. The